

**This book is all about taxis and trees, unicorns and
volcanos, and lots of other exciting things.**

a Golden Book



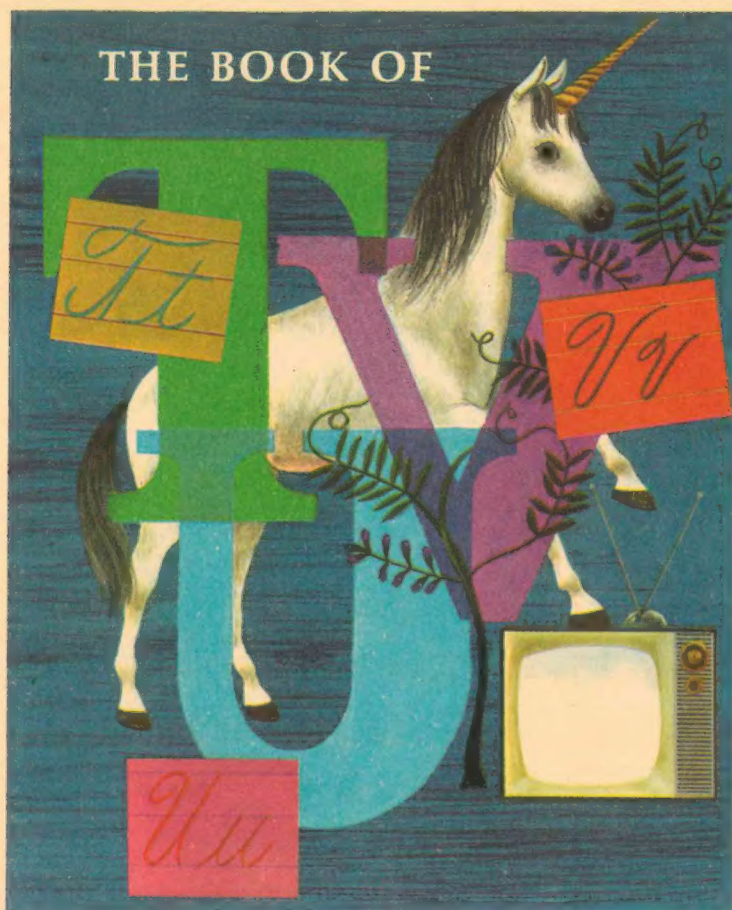
This
Golden Book
belongs to



Sue



MY FIRST GOLDEN LEARNING LIBRARY

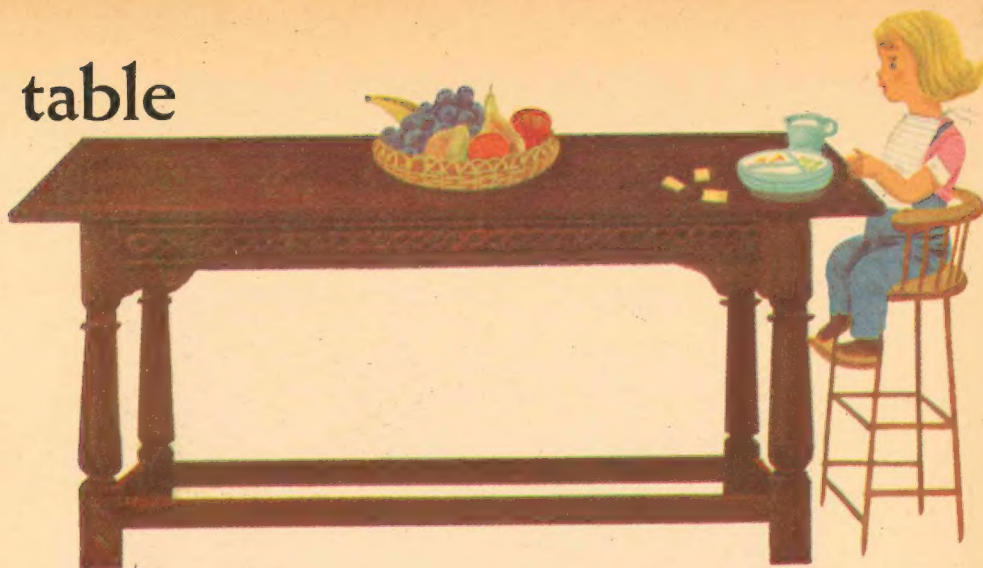


CONSULTANT • BERTHA MORRIS PARKER

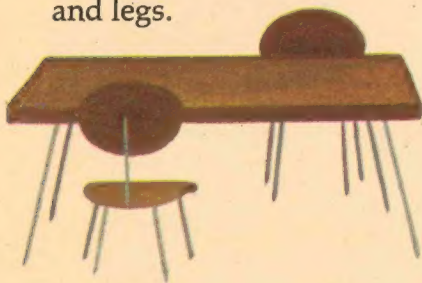
BY JANE WERNER WATSON • PICTURES BY
WILLIAM DUGAN • GOLDEN PRESS • NEW YORK

© COPYRIGHT 1965 BY WESTERN PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC. PRINTED IN THE U.S.A.

table



A table has a flat top
and legs.



The table top may be wood
or metal.



It may be glass.
It may be marble.

The table legs may be
high enough for your knees
to fit under the top
as you sit on a chair.



The table legs may be so low
that you can reach the top
as you sit on the floor.
There are many kinds of tables.
How many kinds do you have?

tadpole



A tadpole is a baby frog
or toad.

It lives in the water
of a pond.

It is mostly head and tail.

At first it has no legs.

It does not look

like a grown-up frog
or toad at all.

It nibbles little plants
growing in the pond.



Little by little
a tadpole changes.

Its front part fills out.

It begins to grow legs.

First back legs appear.

Then front legs appear.

Its tail shrinks.



Before long it climbs up
out of the water
and breathes in air.

It is no longer a tadpole.



The little toad or frog
eats worms and insects.

It gets bigger and bigger
until it is full-grown.

taxi



A car you can hire
to take you somewhere
is called a taxi or taxicab.

Most taxicabs have a meter.

The meter measures
how much you will pay.

In some lands
there are not many cars.

A taxi may have
a motorcycle to move it.



Or it may have a bicycle.
In some places
people may hire
horse-drawn carts
to take them places.



The carts may be
two-wheeled carts
with one seat facing forward
and one back.



In a few places
a man pulls a cart for hire.

Or several men may push
and pull on hills.

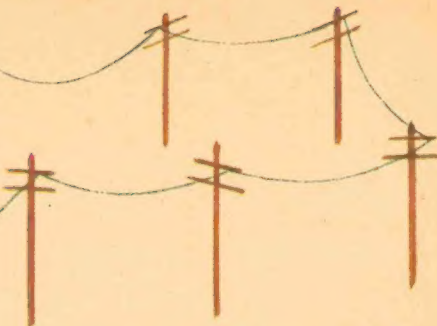


In the mountains
men may carry
a sedan chair on poles.
Some cities are built
on lakes
or rivers
or canals.



They may have water taxis.
A water taxi may be
a shiny new motorboat.
It may be a gondola
pushed with a pole.
Or your water taxi
may be a shikara
paddled over the water.
It is fun to travel
in different kinds of taxis
in different lands.

telephone



We talk over the telephone
to someone who may be
far away.

"Tele-" at the start of a word
means "far away."

A telephone can bring sound
from far away.

Electricity makes this possible.
Suppose you want to talk
to a friend.

Then your telephone line
is connected to his
at the telephone office.

A current of electricity flows
through the wires.

The sound waves of your voice
make the electric current
get stronger and weaker.

In your friend's phone
the current is changed back
into sound waves.

The sound waves strike
your friend's ear.

And he hears you
even though you may be miles
and miles away from him.

Your friend can talk to you, too.
And you can hear.

(See *sound*
in the second S book.)



telescope

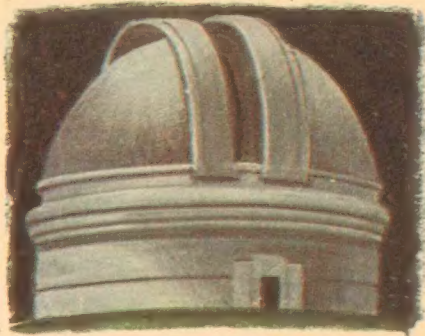


A telescope helps us see
things far away.
We use telescopes to look
at the moon and planets.



They look bigger and clearer
through a telescope.
And telescopes show us many
stars we cannot see
with our eyes alone.

Men who study the heavens
through telescopes
are called astronomers.



They use big telescopes
in buildings
called observatories.



television

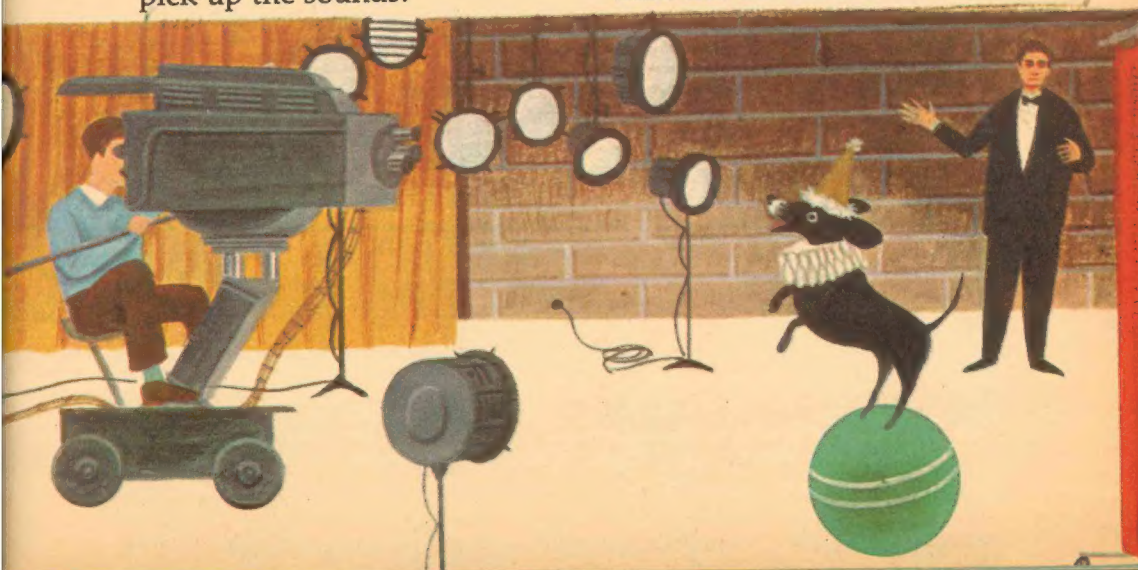


Television lets us see
and hear
things from far away.
Television is radio
with pictures.
(See *radio* in the R book.)
Most television starts
in a broadcasting studio.
Cameras take the pictures.
Microphones
pick up the sounds.

Then both sounds and pictures
are turned into waves
that travel through the air.
The aerial at your house
picks up some of these waves.



In your television set
some waves are changed
back into sound.
Some are changed
to make the pictures you see
on your television screen.
And the changes from waves
to sounds and pictures
take less time
than the tick of a clock.





theater

A theater is a place
where a story
is acted out on a stage.

We usually call
this kind of story a play.

If it has a lot of music
it may be an opera
or an operetta.

(Look up *opera* in the O book.)

A theater may be out of doors.
The seats may be on a hillside.

The stage may be down below.
A theater may be very small.
The actors may be dolls.



This is a puppet theater.

(See *puppet* in the P book.)

A theater may be in a school.

One of the actors may be you!



thermometer

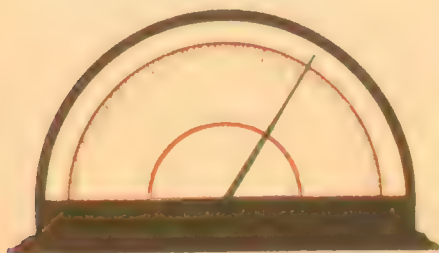


A thermometer tells us
how warm or how cold
something is—
a room,
an oven,
the out-of-doors.

A thermometer
outside the window
tells us how warm
or cold the air outside is.

It has a tube
with colored liquid in it.
The liquid gets bigger
as it gets warm.

It takes more room.
So it goes higher up the tube.
The number where it stops
shows the temperature.



If the day grows colder,
the liquid shrinks.

It takes less room.
The liquid goes down
in the tube.

We say the temperature
is lower.

If you do not feel well,
your mother
may take your temperature.
She puts a thermometer
in your mouth.



Then she sees how far
up the tube the liquid goes.

If your temperature is too high,
you have a fever.

There are other kinds
of thermometers, too.

In some, coils of wire
tighten when they warm up
and loosen when they cool.

In some thermometers
a pen draws a line
to show the temperature.

tiger



A tiger is a very big animal.
It is strong and brave and wild.
It has stripes in its fur.
They help it to hide
in the shadows
of grass and trees.
Tigers eat meat.
They hunt animals to eat.
Some tigers are kept in zoos
and circuses.
You may see one there.
(See *cat* in the C book.)



time



Time passes.
We count or measure
the time in a day
in hours and minutes
and seconds.
Sixty seconds make one minute.
(A second is as short
as the tick of a clock.)
Sixty minutes make one hour.
Twenty-four hours make
one day-and-night.
(See *day and night*
in the D book.)
We tell the time of day or night
by clocks and watches.
(See *clock* in the C book.)
We count or measure
days as they pass
in weeks and months
and years.

JANUARY						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



A week is seven days.
A month is about the time
from one full, round moon
to the next full, round moon.
Or from one sliver moon
to the next sliver moon.
It is named for the moon—
a mo(o)nth.
(See *moon* in the M book.)
Twelve months make one year.
Men label the time of year
by months and seasons.
From one hot season
to the next hot season
is a year.

From one cold season
to the next cold season
is a year.
(See *seasons* in the
first S book.)
From the beginning
of one month to the next time
that month comes around
is a year.
From one birthday
to the next birthday
is a year.
You measure your age in years.
Your age changes
as time goes by.

tool

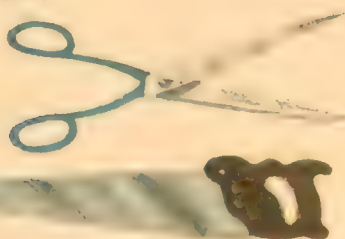


We hold tools in our hands.
Tools help us get things done.
They help us

do our work better
than we could do it
without them.

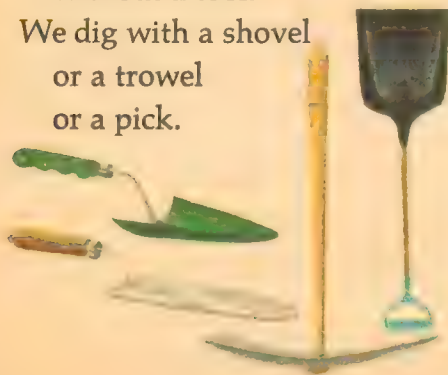


We cut with a knife
or scissors
or a saw.



We could not do this work well
without a tool.

We dig with a shovel
or a trowel
or a pick.



We pound nails with a hammer.



We turn things
with a screwdriver
or pliers
or a wrench.



We smooth things
with a file
or a plane.



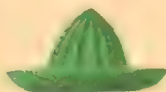
We clean the house
with mops
and brooms
and brushes.



We keep neat
with hairbrushes
and toothbrushes
and combs.

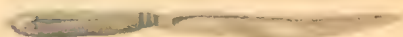


We cook with spoons
and beaters
and cutters.



We use many tools
in fixing foods.

We eat with knives
and spoons
and forks.



At school we use
pencils
and rulers
and erasers.



In the garden we use
hoes and rakes.



We use clippers
and garden shears.

We use some tools every day.
They help us with our work.

toy



We play with toys.
We make believe
with dolls and doll houses,



with toy trains



and block buildings
and toy animals.
(See *doll* and *puppet*.)



We play at being grown-up
with toy cooking sets,



toy stoves,
toy garden tools,



toy printing presses,
and toy doctor sets.

We learn a lot with some toys.

We have toys to pull
and toys to fly.

We have toys to float
and toys to ride.

We have toys to make music,
or just noise!

We have toys for games
and exercise.

All children like toys.



traffic

Traffic is the movement
of all the people and cars
and trucks and buses
on the streets and roads.

There is so much traffic
that we need traffic rules.
Traffic rules tell drivers
and walkers what to do.

Traffic policemen watch
to see that people
obey the rules.

And traffic policemen
help to keep us safe.

Traffic lights tell people
when to stop and go.

There are traffic signs
and road signs
to tell us many things.

(See *highway* and *road*.)



travel and transportation

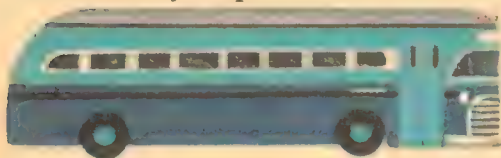
We travel when we go
from place to place.

We may travel by automobile.

We may have a trailer, too.

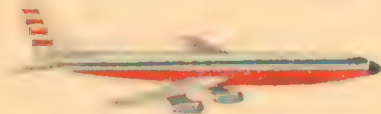
We may travel by bus.

We may travel by airplane,
or by ship,



or by train.

(Look up *aircraft* and
automobile in the A book.



Look up *bus* in the B book.



Read about trains under
railroad in the R book.



Look up *ship*
in the first S book.)

They are all
means of transportation.

They take people
from place to place.

But trucks and trains
and ships and planes
do more.

They carry food and
many supplies we need.



Transportation is
a very important business.

tree



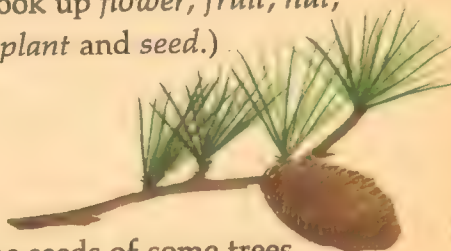
Trees are the biggest plants.
Like most plants,
trees have roots underground.
They have stems above ground.
They have green leaves.
Most of them have flowers.
From the flowers come seeds.



From the seeds
new trees can grow.



The seeds of some trees
are in fruits or nuts.
Many of these are good to eat.
(Look up *flower, fruit, nut,*
plant and seed.)



The seeds of some trees
are in cones.
These trees are called conifers.
Most of the conifers
have long, narrow leaves
called needles.
Many trees live
for a hundred years or more.
Some are thousands of years old.
A tree's roots keep growing
underground.



The main stem of a tree
we call the trunk.

It keeps growing.

In most trees
a layer of new wood
is added to the trunk
every year.

It is just under the bark.

And at the tip
of every branch
and small twig
there is a little new growth
every year.

The tree's crown
of branches and twigs
and leaves
grows wider and higher
every year.

Trees are very useful plants.

Their roots hold rain water
in the soil.

Their leaves give us cool shade.

Their branches hold the nests
of many birds.

Their juices give us rubber
and maple syrup
and other things.

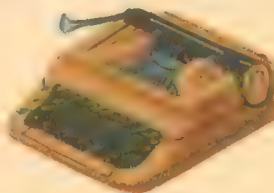
Their fruits and nuts
give us food.

Their trunks give us wood
for many uses.

And trees are beautiful.

(Look up *forest*, *lumbering*,
rubber and *wood* to find out
more about trees.)

typewriter



With a typewriter
you can learn to write fast.
And the letters look like letters
in a book.

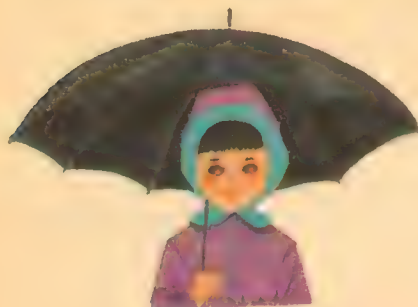
A typewriter has keys
for all the letters
of the alphabet.

Each of these keys is fastened
to a metal letter.

When you hit a key,
its metal letter
types the letter
by pressing ink
onto a sheet of paper.



umbrella



An umbrella protects us
from rain or too much sun.



Some sun umbrellas
are called parasols.
Some are beach umbrellas.
An umbrella folds up.
When you open it,
stiff spokes spread out.
They stretch the cover smooth.
(See *rain clothes* in the R book.)

umiak



A umiak is a boat
covered with skins.
Eskimos use umiaks
to carry several people.
A kayak is an Eskimo skin boat
to hold just one man.
(See *Eskimo* in the E book.)

unicorn



A unicorn
is a make-believe
animal.
It has a single horn
on its forehead.
Stories of days of old
tell of knights
searching for unicorns.
The stories say
that it was always
very difficult to catch one.



V

I love you

valentine



We send valentines
on St. Valentine's Day.
It is February 14th.
A valentine tells someone
that we like them.
It may have hearts
and flowers
and birds on it.
It may have a verse.



The very nicest valentines
are those we make ourselves
or those other people
make for us.

valley



A valley is the low land
between hills or mountains.
A stream or river
may run down it.
There may be a village
and farms in the valley.
In a big river valley
there may be cities.
Mountains are often
cold and rocky.
Most valleys are pleasanter,
greener places.

vegetable

We eat vegetables.
We eat some every day.

Carrots



Yams

Turnip

All vegetables come from plants.
Some are roots of plants.

Asparagus



Celery

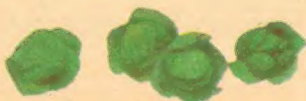
Some are stems of plants.
Stalks of celery
are leaf stalks.

Cabbage

Lettuce



Many vegetables are leaves.

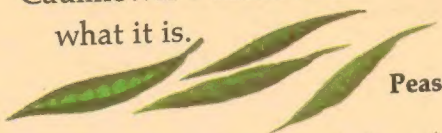


Brussel Sprouts



Cauliflower

Cauliflower's name tells
what it is.



Peas

Some vegetables are seeds.
Some are the part of a plant
that holds the seeds.
Tomatoes and squashes are.
Onions are bulbs.

vicuña



The vicuña is shy.

It lives

in high mountains.

Its wool is very, very soft.

Men would like

to raise vicuñas in herds
for their wool.

But vicuñas will not be tamed.

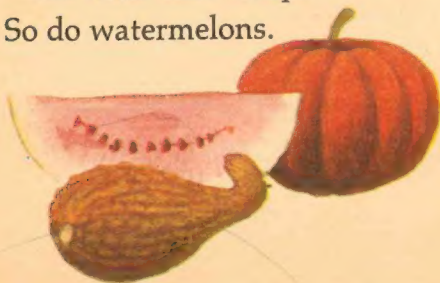
They must be wild and free.

vine

A vine is a plant
with a weak stem.
It cannot stand alone.
It may creep
on the ground.
Or it may climb
on a wall
or a tree
or a fence
or a trellis made for it.



Grapes grow on vines
that climb.
Pumpkins and squash
and cucumbers grow
on vines that creep.
So do watermelons.



volcano



A volcano is a kind
of mountain.
Hot melted rock
from deep inside the earth
comes up
through a hole.
The hot melted rock
runs over the ground.
It is called lava.
The lava cools and hardens.
Cinders and ashes may blow
up through the hole, too.
The lava and cinders and ashes
pile up into a mountain.
In the top of the mountain
there is a crater.
From the crater, the hole
leads deep into the earth
where the rock
is fire-hot.





